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"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On Butter, Cheese and Fruit.

The Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, on butter, cheese and fruit, have attended to their duty and present the following report:

Fifteen lots of butter were presented for examination, making the aggregate nearly 600 lbs. Your Committee were perfectly agreed in their opinion concerning this article, though we would not be too free in expressing it, concerning the different lots. Two lots did not contain a sufficient quantity of salt, to constitute them a good quality of butter, and one lot, in our opinion contained too much. Were it not for these defects, the butter would have been of an excellent quality. One lot was found to contain a quantity of butter-milk, which your Committee regretted to discover.

Though we speak thus freely of the defects of a small portion of the butter, still several lots were very excellent. From the lots which were pronounced to be of very superior quality, the Committee after frequently tasting and trying, agreed to award the premiums as follows:

First premium to Mrs. S. R. Nason, East Livermore; Second premium to Cyrus Guild, Augusta; Third premium to Mrs. Homer S. Bean, Mt. Vernon; Fourth premium to Miss Nancy R. Marston, Mt. Vernon.

As butter is an important and useful article, and also a source of revenue to the farmers of our State; it is highly important that great pains should be taken to produce a good article; but the extra labor will be amply rewarded by a more ready sale, and higher price; to which may be added a reputation for making good butter, which in our opinion is a remuneration sufficient to induce the wives and daughters of our Maine farmers to excel in this branch of productive industry.

There were but three lots of cheese presented, a small quantity indeed:

The first premium is awarded to Mrs. Lewis Wood, Winthrop; Second premium to Mrs. Albert Stone, Mt. Vernon; Third premium to Mrs. Samuel M. Gove, Readfield.

Some very good specimens of different varieties of apples were presented by N. Foster, of Gardiner; Noah Watson of Fayette; and F. Fuller of Winthrop. The Bartlett pear presented by Capt. J. F. Jennings of Wayne, was a large and most delicious article.

Respectfully submitted,
H. M. Eaton, Chairman.

On Household Manufactures.

MR. PRESIDENT.—The Committee on Household Manufactures, having attended to the duties assigned them, with your leave make the following report:

Our attention was first directed to a lot of heart rugs, nine in number, many of them indicating taste and skill in the manufacturers, and from the nature of the materials of which they were made, showing a spirit of industry and economy combined in converting cheap articles into those of some value and use. It was somewhat difficult to determine which was most worthy of a premium, but after mature deliberation, we decided in favor of No. 28, (Miss Mary G. Chesley, Winthrop,) to which we award the first premium; and the second to No. 8, (Mrs. E. Rogers, Gardiner.) Your Committee were highly pleased with the appearance of others, some being quite handsome and serviceable—but we were limited, and could award no more premiums on rugs.

Our path of duty was next turned to the show of bed spreads, and we found entered for examination eleven in number, of different lights and shades, some very pretty, others good looking and serviceable. After some consultation we award the first premium to No. 54, (Mrs. Joseph Viner, Winthrop,) and the second to No. 35, (Miss Sarah C. Pettigill, of Leeds.) One piece of frocking was entered, No. 30, (Mrs. Stewart Kimball, Vienna,) to which we give the first premium. One piece of woolen flannel was presented, No. 32, (Mrs. Stewart Kimball, Vienna,) to which we award the second premium. Two pieces of fulled cloth were noticed, to which we did not give a premium. Two pieces of cotton and wool flannel were examined, and to No. 11, (Mrs. Mary Davis, Mt. Vernon,) we award the first premium; and the second to No. 33, (Mrs. Stewart Kimball, Vienna.) The best six pairs men's woolen half hose, No. 26, (Mrs. Albert Stone, Mt. Vernon,) we give the first premium; and the second to No. 45, (Mrs. Benj. King, Winthrop.) To the only woolen shawl, No. 13, (Mrs. Elizabeth Coombs, Windsor,) we award the Elizabeth's first premium. Two bead purses were seen, the better one, No. 38, (Miss Delia F. Jennings, North Wayne,) we give the premium offered. Also to a foot pocket, No. 40, (Miss Marilla M. Elliot, Readfield,) and the best knit edging, No. 41, (Miss H. E. Ludd, Winthrop,) we award the sums offered by your Trustees. Of woolen carpetings, worsted hose, worsted yarn, silk hose or gloves, wrought collars or wristlets, none were exhibited.

Your Committee regret to say, in conclusion, that (with the exception of bed spreads and heart rugs) this department of the Fair was very poor; and it is hoped that the ladies present, and others of this county, will be willing to send more household manufactures than ever in future, and thereby oblige all interested.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
D. A. FAIRBANKS, per order.

On Horses.

The Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, on horses, have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following report:

There were seventeen entries for horses and colts—two by L. Carver, of Leeds; one by Wil-

liam Beale, of Winthrop; one by R. G. Skofield, of Readfield; one by J. B. Wright, of Mt. Vernon; one by Leonard Fuller, of Farmingdale; one by William H. Lyon, of Kennebec; one by D. Lewis, of Kennebec; one by Albert Stone, of Mt. Vernon; one by C. K. Lombard, of Readfield; one by Nathaniel Wells, of Mt. Vernon; one by J. C. Robinson, of Mt. Vernon; one by Emerson Stain, Jr., of Mt. Vernon; one by Isaac Carr, of Winthrop; one by Albert Sturtevant, of Winthrop; and one by J. Thon, of Sidney.

The horses and colts appeared remarkably well, with a very few exceptions, and your Committee were very much at a loss to decide between several of the competitors, especially between the two stallions entered by Mr. Carver and Mr. Lewis. The former, called the John T. Johnson of Indiana, is a beautiful bay horse, of six years old, and appeared extraordinarily well. He has been in this section of the country but a short time, and consequently we could form but a limited opinion of his stock, except from the two year old exhibited by same owner, which for size and beauty is rarely excelled.

The Grey Eagle, entered by Mr. Lewis, is five years old, was sired by the Indian Chief, out of mare owned by Joel White of Winthrop, which took the premium in 1851. Report speaks well of him, and your Committee finally decided to award to his owner the Society's first premium for stallions, and to the owner of the John T. Johnson the second premium. There were but two entries for breeding mares, one by Albert Sturtevant, of Winthrop, and one by R. G. Skofield, of Readfield, with a colt by her side. The one entered by Mr. Sturtevant appeared to be the best advantage, but as we had no evidence of her breeding qualities, we did not feel warranted in awarding her owner a premium, and the other we hardly thought worthy a premium.

There were three entries for three year old colts, one by Albert Stone, of Mt. Vernon; one by J. C. Robinson, and one by E. Stain, of Mt. Vernon, which all appeared to good advantage, and we were somewhat at a loss to decide which was entitled to the premium, but as there was but one premium offered, consequently but one could obtain it, and we decided that Mr. Stain should have it.

There were several competitors for two year old colts, and they certainly were no disparagement to the owners, particularly the Big Dick, so called, from Indiana, which we think excelled any one on the ground, and consequently award his owner the premium for two year old colts.

Mr. Lewis Allen, of Norridgewock, exhibited a very beautiful entire horse, which was not offered for a premium. We think him a first-rate horse, and that his owner may with propriety feel proud of him.

Your committee are of opinion that the exhibition of horses, on the whole, was rather superior to anything of the kind we have seen on any former occasion, and would recommend that the Society, in future, offer more premiums, especially on colts. All of which is respectfully submitted.
Daniel Marston, per order.

On Town Teams.

The Committee on Town Teams, having attended to the duty assigned them, would respectfully make the following report:

There were but four entries made for premiums, viz: Readfield, Fayette, Mt. Vernon and Winthrop; consequently their duty was not very arduous. With the quality of the cattle composing the teams we were much pleased—with the number sadly disappointed.

The town of Readfield presented for our consideration seventeen pairs of oxen, young, thrifty and handsome, ranging in age from four to thirty years, several pairs, were seven and a half feet in girth, symmetrically formed and well adapted for the yoke. One pair, owned by Mr. Eliza Hunt, were deserving of especial notice; taking into consideration weight, discipline, age and beauty, their superiors were not to be found upon the field.

The town of Fayette presented twenty-one pairs. To say that they were beautiful would merely be to utter a truism; and add nothing to the well-established credit of that town—for who ever knew Fayette to flag when a draught was made upon her for oxen. The cattle were all young, scarcely an ox exceeded five years of age—more uniformity of size is seldom witnessed.

Mr. Vernon presented but nine pairs, seven of which were as handsome as need greet the eye—bright, young and hardy—gave evidence of good care and keep, ample training and intelligent masters; but as the number of pairs was below the limit, we are reluctantly compelled to recommend no premium. Another year, with the motto "We'll try," and she will no longer be found in the back ground, but regain her former standing (if not among the nations) among the oxen of the State.

As to Winthrop, your Committee were unanimously agreed that she was worthy of but little notice, less praise, and no premium. With all her former boasting and great oxen, she is but the mountain laboring to produce the mouse. Not a single pair could be found upon the field. Although duly registered for a premium, she is weighed in the balances and found—absent.

The town of Wayne, though she entered for no reward, sent her representatives in the shape of a huge yoke of oxen, owned by Mr. Charles Graves, girthing only eight feet and two inches, fat as seals and sleek as an otter, giving ample demonstration of what she might have done had she been thoroughly waked up to her duty—Such leviathan monsters of the land would make the beefsmen shudder, in the language of Patrick Henry, beef! beef! beef!

On mature deliberation we have come to the conclusion—having regard to the properties as well as numbers of the cattle of the several towns—to recommend the Society's first premium to be awarded to the team from Fayette, and the second to the team from Readfield.

We feel that some little apology ought to be made for our farmers, in not bringing to the exhibition their usual number of cattle, notwithstanding the quality which they did bring was commendable.

The season has been so remarkably dry that but little feed or hay has been produced, consequently cattle have not taken on flesh as usual, and those few that have, have been early disposed of to go out of the State. Indeed, the call for good beef oxen has been greater than usual. Every vestige of our State has been ransacked by the drovers,

paying the highest prices, to supply the insatiable knife of the Brighton butchers, to give aid and comfort to the hungry, and to add dignity to the frontal rotundity of Massachusetts admen.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JOHN MAY, per order.

On Sheep and Swine.

The Committee appointed to investigate the character, both physical and moral, of that amiable type of humanity, the hog, have attended to that delicate but interesting duty.

The history of this counterfeit resemblance of man is almost coeval with that of the human race. We find Moses speaking of him with due regard. He commended him for the number of toes he had, but condemned him, and forbade the use of him, because he did not chew.

The Jews cursed, and the Gentiles nursed him, and, as according to the history of ancient nations, the most of their time was spent in rooting each other out, it is but fair to infer that they learned such hoggish actions from the example of the quadruped under consideration; and they demonstrated their talents for imitation, by surpassing in ferocity and perverseness the very hogs themselves.

In nearly all the callings and relations of human society, the hog may be cited as the exemplar—especially in those general modes of pushing his way through the world, at the expense of other people's labors.

Eminently social in their dispositions, they present striking examples of family attachment, by driving everybody else from their sty by their own pigs—prudent in their nature, they manifest their tact in taking care of number one, by getting their own snouts into the trough first, and turning a cold shoulder to their next neighbor—independent in their dispositions, they demonstrate their desire to maintain their individual right of opinion, by neither going ahead or backing at the urgent solicitation of friends or foes.

As a friend to the arts, he gives his soul and body to their advancement, and is mindful of adorning them all, from the bristling of a thread to the lubricating of a locomotive. He gives his aid to the healing art, and consents to the transformation of his hard into "Bear's Grease" and "Cod Liver Oil," and is it related that when the devil was driven, by Almighty power, from the insane man into the drove of swine, they rushed with one accord into the sea, and thus established the first "water cure" on record.

He is a politician too; is exceedingly mindful of the "times," and the "outs," and never says unless his nose is in the trough filling his labor of his own. He is in the progress of his tendencies as manifested in the gratification of his own desires, and after enjoying the masses of the masses, giving them nothing but gammon in return, and if admitted into Uncle Sam's garden would prove his adhesion to the usages of party by Pierceing the Free soil, and throwing out your potatoes like a Hale-storm, and leaving the owners to pay the Scott. He is Kingly in his feelings—no Grahamite in his diet, and pays no regard to the "Julian pact" or any other division of time.

For your premiums on specimens of this interesting class of animated nature, only three entries were made, viz: Joseph Wood, Winthrop; John Kezer, Winthrop; and Wm. F. Hilton, Fayette. We first paid our respects to a wagon load of pigs, exhibited by John Kezer of Winthrop, who is undoubtedly the tallest hog-merchant in Kennebec. He brings them in by the cargo, and he had, or rather he presented one litter of eight pigs four weeks old; one litter of twelve, five weeks old, and one litter of four, eight weeks old. We award to him on the litter of twelve, that are five weeks old.

We next examined two boars, exhibited by Wm. F. Hilton, of Fayette. They are a cross of Berkshire and Newbury white. One of them was sixteen months old, and the other one was five months old. We award to Mr. Hilton, your first premium for his five months old boar.

We were next introduced to a full blooded Suffolk boar, exhibited by Joseph Wood of Winthrop. He was obtained when a pig, from Mr. Mitchell of Richmond, and is twelve months old. He is a well made, and well proportioned hog, rather small boned, with small pendulous ears, and with a rat tail for a cue. He is totally destitute of bristles, and in fact is emphatically a stark naked hog. No doubt it was one of this identical breed that the devil sheared, and which led to the celebrated but despairing remark of the old gentleman, that "there was a great cry but a devilish little wool." We award to Mr. Wood your first premium.

For your premium on sheep, your Committee regret to say that there was but one entry.

Never since the Society has been organized, has the show of sheep been so small. It is pretty well demonstrated, that the propensity of wool growing in Maine, depends upon the action of Congress; and it is strange that a body of men who are so fond of fleecing, should neglect the interests of those who really wish to produce genuine fleeces, for the protection and comfort of mankind.

Mr. S. G. Fogg, of Readfield, presented three bucks. They were all grade animals, being mixtures of South Down and Merino, and Dishley and Marino. They were coarse woolled sheep, and better calculated for a mutton breed than for finer kinds of wool. Your Committee award to Mr. Fogg your premium, on his bucks of South Down grade.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
W. C. FULLER, per order.

On Store Teams.

MR. PRESIDENT.—Your Committee on town teams of three years old steers, having attended to their duty, ask leave to report, that there were three entries—one by S. N. Watson of Fayette, one by James R. Marston of Mt. Vernon, and one by Robert G. Skofield of Readfield. The team presented by Mr. Skofield consisted of ten pairs of very fine three years old steers, and to him we award the Society's first premium.

The team presented by S. N. Watson of Fayette, consisted of ten pairs of three years old steers, and to him we award the Society's second premium. All of which is respectfully submitted.
OAKES HOWARD, per order.

For the Maine Farmer.

ONE OF THE OBSTACLES.

MR. EDITOR.—It is an age of inquiry and investigation among all well-wishers to improvement and advancement in every department of art and science; and if I, by a simple suggestion, may be the means of advancing in any manner the interests of agriculture, I shall be happy so to do.

In noticing the zeal of both theoretical and practical agriculturists, in searching out and removing the causes which have retarded the progress of this noble art, I have been not a little surprised that one point, and I believe, one of vital importance, has been almost wholly overlooked, viz: The division and arrangement of farms. Even the casual observer can but be struck with the dislocation and irrelevancy of situation which characterize a large majority of the farms throughout the country.

The first settlers of the country were very generally deceived as to the nature of their land, nor was it a matter of much anxiety with them, if they could only purchase land, what was its nature or connection as to future convenience and advantage. Consequently we see one man owning a farm of rough, hard upland, or dry, sandy plain, lacking only a portion of the meadow or profitable farm, while his neighbor, perhaps, owns a wet, hay farm, lacking only some of his neighbor's plain and upland, to make his farm also fertile and productive.

Again, lands are often so interposed and connected, or rather dis-connected, as to subject the owners to continual inconvenience and expense. A. owns land that naturally belongs to B.'s farm, and vice versa; both subject not only to continual inconvenience in crossing each other's territories, but it may be, to much extra expense of line fence, &c. A. has a lot of land capable of making a good farm if united with a field that B. owns on one side or end of, or it may be, in the middle of A.'s, and so vice versa. Both might be not only converted but absolutely enriched by an exchange. And it often happens that such other lands will fall into the hands of other purchasers where they are irrecoverable at any reasonable price. But it is needless to multiply illustrations. Any ordinary observer need but refer to his own observation for proof of the existence of this evil.

As to the remedy, I think that will suggest itself at once, when we perceive that the evil really exists. Fair and equitable exchange, unwarped by prejudice or feeling, will soon set this matter right. I know that prejudice in favor of "my own" is a powerful enemy, but I think his better than anybody's else. With this I have neither time nor disposition to deal. I merely suggest, for the candid consideration of agriculturists, that this evil exists, and that it is a vital evil; and consequently the agricultural interests of the present and future generations call for its removal.

North Waterford, Oct. 1852.

For the Maine Farmer.

SECURING GRAPE VINES.

FRIEND HOLMES.—I have ever considered the communications of A. J. J., Jr. very pertinent and instructive, but fearing all may not be so successful as himself, in his method of securing grape vines, he will excuse me, perhaps, for venturing a little of my own experience upon the subject. I had some thrifty Isabella, which the frost killed down every season; but on their attaining the length of about ten feet, I became so much interested in their future welfare, that I resolved to protect them by embedding them in leaves and litter, and then throwing over the whole a covering of evergreen boughs. I executed my plan, and judge of my disappointment the next spring, to find them all cut in pieces by the mice—the little culprits manifesting, if possible, less generosity in their work of destruction, than the veritable Jack Frost himself. The litter served to make them a very comfortable retreat, which they enjoyed much to my dissatisfaction. Indeed, I shall hardly feel safe to adopt that method again, unless it was practicable to place puss beneath the vines. Having been "bit" once, I took the precaution to divest the vines of the greater part of their leaves the next year, tied them together loosely, laid them straight, covered them with boughs, and pressed the first snows closely around them. It succeeded to a charm, and I have become a convert to this mode of management. If any one has subject to object, or any more light to cast on the subject, let him speak out. H. D. East Vassboro', 10th mo., 1852.

TO CURB HAMS. Ed. Cultivator.—As I have seen numerous receipts for curing hams, and as I have tried the unaged for several years, and found it to excel every other in my estimation, I take the liberty to send it to you, that you may publish it for the benefit of any who may be disposed to try it. By letting my ham remain in the pickle, it is less trouble to keep it than by any other method which I have found, and it keeps sweet and tender all summer.

Take a barrel, and turn over an old pan or kettle, and burn cobs, (I think the best,) or hard wood, for seven or eight days, keeping water on the head to prevent drying. Make a pickle with eight pounds of salt, six ounces saltpetre, two ounces of molasses, and three gallons of water, to one hundred pounds. Boil and skim the pickle thus prepared. Then pack your ham in the barrels, and when the pickle is cold, pour it on to the meat, and in four weeks you have excellent ham, very tender, and well smoked.

Nashua, N. H. [Albany Cultivator.

HOW TO EAT GRAPES.—Few people know how to eat grapes. Some swallow pulp, seeds, and skin; others swallow only the pulp, ejecting both the seeds and skin. In a conversation with Dr. Underhill on this subject, he advised to observe the following rules, viz: When the bowels are costive, and you wish to relax them, swallow the seeds with the pulp, ejecting the skin. When you wish to check a too relaxed state of the bowels, swallow the pulp with the skins, ejecting the seeds. Thus may the grape be used as a medicine, while at the same time it serves as a relish unsurpassed by any other cultivated fruit. An adult may eat from three to four pounds per day with benefit. It is well to take them with, or immediately after your regular meals.

From the Musical Review.

INDIAN SUMMER.

There is a time, just ere the frost
Prepares to pave old Winter's way,
When Autumn in a reviv'ry lot,
The mellow dylane dreams away;
To gaze once more on hill and dell,
To mark how many sheaves they bind,
And see if all has ripened well.

With balmy breath she whispers low,
The dying flowers look up and give
The sweetest incense ere they go,
For her who made their beauty live.
She enters 'neath the woodland shade,
Her zephyrs lift the lingering leaf,
And bear it gently where are laid
The loved and lost ones of his grief.

At last old Autumn, rising, takes
Again his scepter and his throne,
With hoarsest laugh the tree he shakes,
Intent on gathering all his own.
Sweet Summer, sighing, flies the plain,
And waiting Winter, grim and grim,
Sees nigh Autumn board his grain,
And smiles to think it's all for him.

AUTUMN.

BY LONGFELLOW.

Thou comest, Autumn, heralded by rain;
With banners by great gales incessant fanned,
Brighter than brightest silks of Samarcand,
And stately ensigns harnessed to the main!
Thou standest like imperial Charlemagne,
Upon the bridge of gold; thy royal hand
Outstretched with benediction o'er the land;
Blessing the farms through all thy vast domain,
So long beneath the heaven's obdurate eyes;
Thy steps are by the farmer's prayers attended;
Like flames upon the altar shine the sheaves;
And following thee in this oration splendid,
Thine altar, the wind, scatters the golden harvest.

ADAPTATION OF CROPS TO MARKET.

The farmer who is wide awake to his business should watch, as well as follow, the markets. He should know what crops will sell well. So far as he can form a probable or approximate opinion on this point, he should conform his cultivation to it. In some places, he can produce milk to advantage; in others, butter or cheese. Again, he may be so situated that neither of these articles will pay him so good a profit as some others. Here his main crop will be, hay, there fruit; here potatoes, there squashes and other vegetables.

A farmer in Beverly, last year, raised on two and a half acres of land 18,000 cabbages per acre, the net receipt of which amounted to an acre of land with sage, and realized the handsome profit of \$400. The cultivation of the onion in the latter town gives employment to many hands, and is the source of large profits.

Other examples might be cited to illustrate the importance of adapting crops to the markets, such as the production of the smaller fruits in the neighborhood of cities. It is not the crop on which the farmer himself sets the highest value that should be raised by him, but the crops he can produce at the least expense, and sell to the greatest profit.

Some farmers are fearful of loss, if they diverge from the beaten track. They go on, therefore, cultivating the same products, and often on the same fields, as did their fathers. Other farmers seem to entertain the opinion that unless they raise the heavier products—corn, and potatoes, and grain, and hay—they are no longer farmers, but a sort of market gardeners.

But away with idle fears and foolish notions! Let our farmers study their true interests. Let them stand still while others are gone ahead. Let them be up and doing something to supply the wants of the towns and cities in their vicinity; and not the necessities only, but the tastes also. Let them raise flowers, even, if it will pay a profit! Why not? The taste for flowers is an innocent and rational one; why should it not be gratified?

There are many articles not yet cultivated to any extent among us, that may doubtless be raised to advantage. For example, some vegetable product, such as the castor oil bean, might be introduced and raised, to afford an oil for a domestic light, or for mechanical purposes. Whale oil cannot be produced fast enough to supply the demand. Some substitute, drawn from mother earth, will doubtless be soon introduced. Sunflower seed might perhaps, be found to answer.

[Plough, Loom, and Anvil.

THE CONDOR.

The Condor is the largest winged bird known, its extended wings measuring from tip to tip about sixteen feet. It is, no doubt, of all creatures living upon the earth, the one that can remove the farthest from it.

The terrestrial localities of this gigantic bird, are comprised in a zone which extends from about 1000 to 19,000 feet above the sea, and the height at which it habitually soars, according to Humboldt, six times that at which clouds are superceded over the plains of Europe. When searching for food, it descends to the plains which border the base of the Cordilleras; and Humboldt has called the attention to the remarkable physical fact, that the same individual bird breathes so easily the rarified air of the loftiest regions, should sometimes suddenly descend to the sea shore, thus passing rapidly through all climates, and every condition of atmosphere. It was formerly believed, in connection with experimental observations on the air pump, that no creature could exist under so low a pressure; but it is now known that the species breathes when the barometer stood only thirteen inches as if it stood at thirty. Its most frequent haunts range from 10,000 to 19,000 feet above the sea. These lofty regions are known vociferously by the name of Condor nests, although the female is believed to lay her eggs upon the arid rock. There, perched in dreary solitude on the crest of scattered peaks, at the very verge of the region of perpetual snow, these dark gigantic birds are seen silently reposing like melancholy spectres. But however wild and savage may be their haunts and habits, the tales narrated of their carrying off young persons ten or twelve years of age may be regarded as fabulous by any one who has examined their feet and talons, which though long, and in some respects powerful, are but slightly curved. There is scarce an instance of their assaulting even a child.

SOMETHING ABOUT STOCKS.

One of the most interesting subjects of inquiry in connection with Pomological science and one which has received less attention than it deserves, is the mutual relations and influences of the stock and the scion. That they do thus affect each other is very certain. Observation has shown that if a lot of seedling Apples of one or two years' growth are grafted, one half with the Amber Siberian crab and the other half with Baldwin, in a few years the volume of the roots of the former, will be double that of the latter; also, if of two seedling peaches, one be budded with plum and the other left to grow naturally, the latter will make a growth of root much beyond the budded one. Of two trees of the same variety of fruit growing side by side in the same soil, one has been known to ripen its fruit ten to fifteen days later than the other, a difference attributable only to difference in the stocks upon which they were worked, and so of other facts which might be mentioned.

The influence of the stock upon the scion, being a matter of more practical importance and at the same time apparent to even casual view, more has been learned with regard to it. For instance, it is found that if the pear be worked on the quince root, the growth is less luxuriant and an earlier tendency to the production of fruit is observed—we find too, that all varieties of pear do equally succeed on the quince, some even refusing to grow at all, nor do all varieties of the Quince afford the same results. If seedlings from the quinces usually seen in market be used, the greater part of the trees grown upon them will be very dwarfish and short lived, and deserving the opinion formerly entertained with regard to all dwarf pears, but let the Angor, or other equally vigorous and rapid growing variety be used, and the trees under favorable circumstances will attain an age of thirty to forty years and become capable of producing several bushels of fruit annually.

The dwarfing seems to be owing to the difference in the organization of the sap vessels, those of the quince being smaller than those of the pear, there is more or less obstruction in the flow of the sap, especially to the descending sap, which being detained in the branches tends to the production of fruit buds rather than of wood. When a rapid growing variety of quince is used, the degree of dwarfing produced is just what is desirable, particularly in this climate, for beside the earlier and greater production of fruit, the wood ripens more thoroughly and is thus better able to withstand the severity of our winters.

SHOULD THE PEACH BE GRAFTED ON THE PLUM, AND THE CHERRY ON THE MAHLEB? As the apple here succeeds satisfactorily on its own root, it is probable the use of the paradise will be confined to garden trees and partly as objects of curiosity, while the cherry and peach succeed in Maine only in favored localities, but we have strong hopes that by the use of proper stocks and the selection of hardy varieties both these fruits may be successfully cultivated in all parts of the State. In England the peach is as universally cultivated on the plum as the pear is in France on the quince. The sort there known as the Black Damask succeeds best, perhaps a slower growing variety might be preferable here. It is hoped that cultivators may give a careful trial to these stocks and make known the results.

Now let us suppose the reverse of this to be practiced, and the quince to be worked on the pear stock, the plum on the peach, &c. What would be the result? Evidently, a great growth of wood and less fruit, the tree short lived, not as the quince rooted pear is, which as soon as it attains a moderate size gives all its strength to the production of fruit, but rather as the man who will be short lived, who was obliged to respire only the exhilarating gas, from excessive stimulation he might effect a prodigious amount of muscular exertion, but probably to little profit.

Whether the Pear has ever been used extensively as a stock for the quince we are unable to say, but the peach has been fairly tried as a stock for the plum and found wanting. Some dozen years ago peach stocks were largely used in the nurseries at Long Island and its vicinity, they being procurable at a tenth part of the cost of plum stocks and making handsome trees in less time, but like Pindar's razors were only fit to sell. The result (to purchasers) proved so unsatisfactory that very soon some of the Catalogues announced, as a matter worthy special notice, "plum stocks." Not that there were no instances of success, but they were the exception, and not the rule. We know one tree, the Imperial Gage, a free growing variety and the best adapted to the peach of any, planted in 1839 in a warm rich light soil, which has attained a height of 35 feet, the trunk 8 inches in diameter, which has borne bushels of fruit. This tree and one other nearly as successful were all of upwards of a hundred which ever bore a single plum. The others made rapid and late growth and the shoots not being ripened, were mostly winter-killed, while such as survived the winter soon perished from other causes. In another case a gentleman of our acquaintance in Massachusetts, purchased upwards of five hundred plum trees on peach roots about 1842, and 124 etc. each, (auction trash which could not be otherwise disposed of,) planted them with care in the best possible soil, where the peach ripened regular and good crops, and yet not one in twenty ever paid the first cost of the tree, a few succeeding passably well for some years.

Our own experience has been still more unfavorable—of many trees planted in 1841-2 in a strong loam similar to much of the soil of Bangor, not a single one ever bore a plum—cumbering the ground from two to five or seven years, they perished one after another, not one now remaining. What peculiar influences may have been in operation in the exceptional cases, it may be difficult to determine, but unaccountable things do some times occur.

If it be desired to grow plums on a meagre gravelly or sandy soil, the peach stock might be admirable, or when we wish to grow trees of some desirable variety, (as the McLaughlin) merely to cut buds or scions from, provided it be to which will grow well on it (for some refuse is taken to stop the growth of the shoots in season for the wood to ripen sufficiently.

On a given number of trees planted in Bangor or elsewhere in Maine we think it not improbable

that as many peaches could be grown on the plum stock, as could plums on the peach stock.

S. L. G. [Bangor Courier.]

I noticed a communication in your paper of the 4th, over the signature of S. L. G. on "Something about Stocks." Any communication from the pen of S. L. Goodale Esq. of Saco, is entitled to respect, for he is one of the best horticulturists in our State, and he has given much attention to Pomological science. It ever affords me much pleasure in reading any thing from his pen on this subject. His remarks on the pear when grafted on Anger's quince and on the peach stocks—the cherry on the Mahaleb stock, are judicious and valuable; but when he comes to the peach, he must be aware that there are two sides to that question and he writes strongly against the peach stock. He is not alone in this. I am happy in having this matter discussed and let facts and the whole truth come out; though, I hope it will not become like the "strawberry question."

I have not time to discuss this subject today. Mr. G. closes his article by saying:

"On a given number of trees planted in Bangor or elsewhere in Maine we think it not improbable

THE SWALLOW.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF MONZONI.

When Love ungarded found me;
'Mid wintry scenes my passion grew,
And wintry cares have proved it true.
Dear are the hours of summer weather,
When all is bright,
And hearts are light,
And Love and Nature joy together:
But stars from night their lustre borrow,
And hearts are closer twined by sorrow.

The Story-Cellar.

From Chamber's Journal.

A few evenings ago I was at one of those old world houses, in Edinburgh, where a man may

in the same ring fence. She is a healthy woman, and not too young, and the arrangement is, that you are to be married at the end of her year of mourning, if she can fancy you.'

it shall—so it shall—won't it, I wonder!—to its own grannyma Hook!" Only think, my dearest ladies, what my feelings must have been on this learning, and the fact was confirmed the next minute, by the landlord, in reply to my hurried question) that my intended, old and healthy bride was an absolute grandmother.

"I intended to have gone out at once to my uncle's seat, but that was now impossible. My agitated mind demanded repose. A night's reflections were necessary to arm me with sufficient

went; and the lady, with a playful yet nervous cry of surprise, stretched after it in vain as she knelt, till she measured her whole length upon the sod. Before she could get up, I had sprung from my ambush, caught up the truant as it lay half smothered in daisies and butter-cups, and presented the prize to the flushed and startled mother. Such was my introduction to—to—"

"Not to Mrs. Hook!" said the old maid, with

"Pardon me," said she, endeavoring to compose herself; "I am far too giddy for a—" And the widow kissed her orphan child. "But the idea of a marriage between you and Mrs. Hook is really too ridiculous. *You* appear to be compelled to the sacrifice by circumstances; but has the old lady given her consent?"

"Her consent! Oh, let her alone for that; it is not of her business. Oh, no, she cannot be

sends a pretty little kiss to you both ; and, with the best regards, I remain, as usual,

GRANDMOTHER HOOK.

" There ! " cried the old gentleman, with odious triumph—" there is a spirit for you.—Why, you dog, you will be as happy as the day is long ! "

" I scarcely heard him, for my thoughts were brooding bitterly over the treachery of the beau-

Mrs. Hook, after all: only I cannot help thinking it a shocking example for girls to be grandmothers."

HOW MUCH DID IT WEIGH?

The Chicago Journal says this question has been asked a thousand times, and thousands of times has it been wondered at, and "I never"-ed.

And what commodity is it that is "great" at ten pounds, and a marvel at thirteen? Don't mind the Price Current, for it isn't there. It was a something bundled in a flannel blanket—the

What more significant comment upon the vanity of loyalty could be given, than Hamlet's next words? There is a meaning in them beyond speech:

"But soft! but soft! aside: Here comes the King." That dust again! There goes a King may be.

THE SABBATH BELL.

Peal on, peal on—I love to hear
The old church ding-dong soft and clear!

THE WIFE. It needs no guilt to break a husband's heart; the absence of content, the mutterings of spleen, the untidy dress and cheerless home, the forbidding scowl and deserted hearth—

are but shadings, jots and tittles of the one good; this is so beautiful, so great, so good, that nothing else can be so, but in the proportion of its likeness to it.

TAUΞ. You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.

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Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters,
A Most Agreeable and Infallible Remedy.

Always Successful.

THIS BITTER possesses a wonderful superiority over all other Medicines, because they restore to sound health, impart tone, vigor and elasticity to the whole system—a power never known in any other Medicine. They have cured more than two hundred thousand cases, and have become, throughout the country, a standard Medicine. The secret of their great success lies in their curing the sick, not by palliating the symptoms, but by removing the cause itself. They cleanse, warm and strengthen the human system, and thus restore the blood to its normal condition.

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Dr. Fritch's Guide to Invalids, or directions to persons using Dr. Fritch's Remedies, can be had gratis, of all his Agents.

6m30

NEW FLOUR.

THOSE who wish to have the sweetest and best Bread

15 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

WHIEREAS, JOHN GREELY, Esq., of Palermo, in the county of Waldo, mortgaged to the subscriber a certain lot of land in Augusta, and buildings, to secure the payment of a certain note therein named,—and the said note is unpaid, and the condition of said mortgage broken, he claims to foreclose the right of redemption, Said mortgaged property is fully described in the Records of Kennebec County, book 125, page 242, to which the subscriber is made reference.

WM. HUNT
Augusta, October 1, 1852. 41

Notice of Foreclosure.

ON the fifth of February, 1849, WM. H. STACY mortgaged to WM. H. HUNT, of Kennebec County, Maine, and buildings in the city of Augusta, to secure the payment of sundry notes of hand therein named, and on the 16th of March 1849, said mortgage, with the notes then due on the same, was duly recorded in the Records of Kennebec County, book 125, page 242, to which the subscriber is made reference.

WM. HUNT
Augusta, October 1, 1852. 41

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
Unity, October, 1852. GEORGE HUNT. 41lf

WHITE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. A fresh supply just received and for sale by
39 CUSHING & BLACK.

CLEAR and MESS PORK—20 bbls. Clear and Mess Pork, for sale low for cash, by A. A. BITTUS.

BANNER WHEAT for sale at
41 DAVIS & MULLIKEN'S.

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